

## MEMORANDUM

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FROM the Military Members of the Militia Council to the Minister of Militia and Defence; and also MEMORANDUM of the Finance Member of the Militia Council relating to the Militia Estimates for 1905-1906.

OTTAWA, June 14, 1905.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

## GENERAL MILITIA POLICY.

1. In view of the approaching consideration of the Militia Estimates in the House of Commons, the military members of Council have the honour to submit for your consideration a statement of general policy with regard to the development of the militia, upon which they have already touched in Council, and in the general outlines of which you have signified your concurrence.

2. The militia force of Canada as established by law consists of three portions—the permanent corps, the active militia, and the reserve militia; though the last named does not at present actually exist in any organized form, and is not herein considered.

3. As regards the two former, the establishment of the permanent corps, as at present authorized by Order in Council, is 1,995 of all ranks. The establishment of the active militia, as authorized by Order in Council, is 46,000; to which should be added the batteries of field artillery and the ammunition park nucleus authorized by special general order of May 9, raise the total to about 47,000 men.

4. In a report recently approved by you in Militia Council, additions to the active militia organizations in the Northwest were recommended, amounting roughly to a total of 3,500 men.

5. The duties of the militia force of Canada may be shortly summarized as being, first, the support of the civil power; secondly, the defence of the country from aggression by any foreign power. To these a third has recently been added, that of relieving the Imperial Government of the responsibility for the safety and maintenance of the two Imperial naval bases, Halifax and Esquimalt, which stand upon Canadian soil.

6. On the militia forces of the Dominion as a whole must necessarily fall the two main duties of support to the civil power and defence of the country against foreign aggression.

7. In addition to this duty which it shares with the whole of the active militia of the Dominion, there falls to the permanent corps, in which term may be included the permanent staff of the militia, the additional duty of being the instructors of the active militia, of maintaining the standard of military knowledge in the country, and of furnishing that permanent element in the garrisons of the fortified naval bases already mentioned, which is necessary for their protection against sudden attack, as well as for the preservation of their valuable armament and works of defence. This latter duty is in its essence merely a continuation of the duty imposed upon the permanent corps by article 28 of the Militia Act of 1886.

8. In considering these several duties, and in framing a policy with regard to the militia calculated to enable that force to fulfil them, the military members have had

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to consider all three requirements from the point of view, not merely of what was in a military sense best, but what was also from a national point of view financially and politically possible.

9. The Militia Council have had to take things as they found them, and to endeavour to shape existing forces and conditions into a better organization, without introducing radical changes which would disturb vested interests and which it might not be possible to carry through. They have not had a clean sheet on which to draw out their plans, and they have constantly had to compromise between what was desirable and what was attainable.

10. Efficiency and genuine economy combined can only be realized in the case of a country like Switzerland, where the patriotic spirit of the people recognizes that the first duty of a freeman is to take his share in the defence of his country.

11. This was the doctrine and practice of our forefathers, whether of French or British origin. The theory remains, but the practice has been allowed to die out. Corps have had to be raised where they could be supported, and not at the places where they are most wanted. Local feeling has to be taken into consideration and often guides decisions. The military members of Council are well aware that their proposals are not the best possible, but they submit that both policy and proposals must be judged in the light of the facts.

12. In dealing with the support of the civil power, which is the first duty for which a military force is maintained in any nation, it has appeared to the military members that, provided the strength of the active militia with its reserve can be considered sufficient to repel foreign invasion, it may safely be taken as being sufficient for maintaining the authority of the civil government. And, in dealing with the question from this point of view, they have not forgotten the beneficent influence of the militia force in disseminating a sense of patriotism and duty to one's country among the inhabitants of the Dominion. A considerable portion of their attention has therefore been directed towards the expansion of the militia among the rapidly growing population of the North-west.

13. Treating these subjects as a whole, the military members of Council have borne in mind that, for the present purposes, it has been accepted by parliament that the defensive forces of the Dominion should roughly be taken at somewhere about 100,000 men, as the first line of defence; with, behind them, the men of the main population of the Dominion in reserve, from whom further levies to supplement the first forces placed in the field may be raised.

14. They have also considered the broad lines upon which, in the occasion of this country being threatened with danger from without, the first mobilization of its militia forces should take place, and they have worked out in general terms the distribution in due proportion of the militia which each province of the Dominion should provide as its quota towards the first line forces of 100,000 already alluded to. It is not suggested that the whole of this force should be maintained necessarily in peace. It will be enough to maintain in the ranks of the active militia a body of trained men sufficient when the occasion arises to assimilate such an addition of men not serving but previously trained in the ranks as shall make the units of which the force is composed efficient units for war.

15. While the military members would prefer to see the proportion of men serving to the war strength put down roughly at about 3 to 4, or, in other words, that an addition of one-third to the peace strength should be made in the event of war, yet they are prepared to agree that a somewhat less proportion might be accepted as a commencement. Taking a force of about 100,000 men as the war strength, they think that this establishment (for peace) should be placed in the neighbourhood of 60,000 men. They have allotted the units which should make up the 60,000 men in peace among the various provinces of the Dominion according to:—

- (a) The general lines of preliminary mobilization.
- (b) The proportion of population in the different provinces.

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(c) Their characteristics and aptitudes for mounted or dismounted services. Generally speaking, they propose to allot these units as given in the appendix.

16. In this allotment they have not been unmindful of the requirements of what may be called sedentary defence in the cases of Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt, or of the support of the civil government in the great centres of population.

17. The broad general question of the establishment and the allotment of the militia force as a whole has been dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, because on it depends the secondary but still highly important question of the establishment and duties of the permanent corps.

18. You have recently laid before parliament an amendment to the law, authorizing the government, in case of need, to raise the permanent corps to a maximum establishment of 5,000 men. As already stated, the permanent corps has to be relied upon for the permanent element in the garrisons of Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt, which secures the safety of these important ports and arsenals, and at the same time has to provide for the proper instruction of the active militia forces. Starting then from the establishment necessary for the safety of the places named as a sort of irreducible minimum, the military members consider that it should be laid down and accepted as a broad general principle that the additional establishment authorized for the permanent corps should follow and to be proportionate to the establishment and instruction required by the active militia.

19. In considering the establishment of the permanent force, it must be borne in mind that the creation of these indispensable adjuncts to an armed force, which are known as the departments of an army—those branches which are responsible for feeding it, equipping it with munitions of war and stores of all kinds, for paying it, and for providing for the care of the sick and wounded—is in the Canadian militia of only very recent date. The same is true of the engineer arm. So far, indeed, both the engineer arm and these departments are almost in their infancy, and, if the militia force is ever to be in a condition to take the field and remain there, it will be necessary that proper provision for the instruction of the active militia in these directions should be provided for.

20. The force hitherto maintained permanently by the Imperial government for the defences of Halifax and Esquimalt, after taking full account of the assistance which the militia of the Dominion might be able to render to the Imperial force in time of war, is about two thousand two hundred of all ranks. Quebec may be regarded as from its position reasonably secure from sudden attack by sea, and a force of about four hundred men would probably be sufficient for its permanent garrison. This gives a total force for garrison purposes of two thousand six hundred men. Even allowing for a reduction of the two first named garrisons, which may perhaps be safely adopted in view of the greater facilities of reinforcement, due to the homogeneity of the permanent corps with the rest of the active militia, it is unlikely that a total of less than two thousand three hundred can be allotted for garrison purposes. Kingston is another place the security of which must be provided for in peace, but it is not in the same category with those named, and can be looked after by the permanent corps located there for purposes of instruction.

21. It remains to consider the establishment of the permanent corps necessary for instructional purposes pure and simple. It is, of course, to be understood that the permanent garrisons, above alluded to, will be utilized to the fullest extent for the instruction of the active militia corps within reach of them.

22. To begin with, the instruction of the mobile mounted forces has to be considered. No portion of the garrison force, already alluded to, can undertake to instruct mounted troops. There already exist three squadrons of mounted men, viz: (1) two squadrons of Royal Canadian Dragoons; (2) one squadron of Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, quartered at Toronto and Winnipeg respectively. A large increase has recently taken place in the mounted troops of the active militia along the portion of our frontier

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south of Montreal. The existing squadron at Toronto is too far removed from this portion of the country to offer a satisfactory centre of instruction. It is, therefore, proposed to create an additional squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons for instructional purposes, and to locate it at or about St. Johns, P.Q., when the latter place is vacated by the infantry school of instruction, for which provision will shortly be made at Montreal. Another portion of the country where the inhabitants make good horsemen, and where there is a long frontier thinly settled to be watched, and hardly sufficient troops available for the purpose, is New Brunswick. It is proposed eventually to replace the infantry school of instruction, removed from Fredericton to Halifax, by a third squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be located at Fredericton. This addition to the cavalry is not, however, proposed to take place in the immediate future.

23. As above stated, one squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, has existed for several years at Winnipeg. Provision has been made in the estimates for the current year to perpetuate the memory of that gallant body of mounted rifles, raised by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal for the South African war, and known as 'The Strathcona Horse.' It is proposed to locate this squadron, when raised, in the westernmost of the two new provinces of the North-west. The military members consider that the population of the North-west is admirably suited, as is the country in which they live, for the maintenance of large and efficient bodies of mounted infantry. They have, therefore, proposed, and you have accepted in principle a large increase in this arm in the North-west amounting to at least five regiments of active militia. As the raising of this force proceeds, it will be necessary, in view of the magnificent distances of that country, to provide additional schools of instruction, besides the squadrons already mentioned at Winnipeg and the 'Strathcona Horse,' if they are not to be out of reach of the units they instruct.

24. This increase to the permanent corps, say four squadrons of Canadian Mounted Rifles, will of necessity be gradual, for it should, as already stated, follow the development of the active militia, and not precede it. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that here, if anywhere, the enormous influx of population containing, as it does, a large proportion of aliens, brings into special prominence the duty imposed upon the militia of supporting the civil power—a duty which in that country can, at first at any rate, be more efficiently performed by a permanent body of troops.

25. That fine body of men, the Royal North-west Mounted Police, has maintained order in an admirable manner from 1874 up to the present time in the unorganized territories. But with the organization of these territories into provinces and the spread of settlement, it is assumed that the same military police force will find its duty more closely lies in following up the purposes of settlement and in the control of the territories not yet organized, rather than in the new provinces as such. Whether a portion of the Royal North-west Mounted Police will take its place in the permanent force of the Dominion is a question beyond the purview of the military members, but should it be decided that this should take place, they have no hesitation in expressing the satisfaction with which they would view the access of instructional power and military efficiency which the members of that force would bring. As already stated, they do not think that the full development of the permanent mounted forces contemplated for the North-west can be established for some years to come, but they base their estimate upon a figure of six squadrons of mounted rifles, including the squadron already at Winnipeg and 'Strathcona Horse.'

26. Turning next to the field artillery, the military members have in a previous memorandum pointed out that the proportion of field artillery to the active militia is dangerously small. You have agreed that they have made good their case by authorizing the organization, in Special General Orders of last month, of eight new batteries of militia artillery, and you have further agreed that that can only be as a portion of the final establishment of guns required. The recent war in South Africa also brought into prominence the effective use of a gun—the heavy field gun—which had hitherto hardly been recognized in any army as requiring a place in a mobile force. A certain

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number of active militia batteries armed with 4·7 guns has already been organized and it is in contemplation to create additional ones.

27. As with the cavalry, the instruction of this body of artillery requires to be adequately provided for. It is, therefore, contemplated to increase the mobile artillery of the permanent corps from two to three batteries of horse artillery and to organize one company of heavy artillery from existing garrison artillery. The organization of a part as horse artillery, rather than as simple field artillery, is due to a feeling on the part of the military members that, first, some horse artillery is required for use with the cavalry of the army, and it is hardly possible for artillery of the active militia to become efficient horse artillery; and, secondly, to the fact that the permanent artillery must, in addition to being artillery instructors, be largely also instructors in riding and driving, and that they must be in a position to furnish an efficient number of trained horses for annual practice purposes of the militia artillery. The saving thus obtained in horse hire and transport for teams of the active militia to practice on these occasions will go far to meet the extra expense for the horse artillery. It is proposed to station the horse artillery of the Permanent Corps as follows:—

Two batteries at Kingston.

One-half battery at Winnipeg.

One-half battery at whatever station may be chosen in Alberta for the 'Strathcona Horse.'

28. In fixing this distribution the military members have borne in mind that if artillery is to be efficient the batteries must be exercised not singly only, but also in brigade. Though they would have preferred to have distributed the artillery more widely, they have decided to keep the two batteries at the same station, and to make each take in turn the duty of relieving the battery in the west, which will be split up into two halves. The cost of field artillery has deterred the military members from suggesting a further addition of this arm. The company which forms the school of instruction for heavy artillery will be quartered at Quebec, which is within reasonably easy reach of the active militia corps told off to man such guns in the field.

As regards the garrison artillery, two strong companies, mustering about 534 men, will be required for Halifax, and one company of about half that total strength for Esquimalt. A fourth company will be quartered at Quebec. The companies at Halifax and Quebec will form artillery schools for the instruction of the maritime provinces; the company at Esquimalt for the garrison artillery of British Columbia.

30. It has not been forgotten that the highly technical nature and rapid development of coast defence artillery requires special study, as in a minor degree does the question of the scientific use of mobile artillery in the field. It is, therefore, proposed in the future to establish in connection with the school of artillery at Quebec a Canadian school of gunnery, which shall deal with the higher instruction of the militia in both subjects at small extra expense.

31. As regards the infantry of the permanent corps, it is estimated that Halifax and Esquimalt will together require at least five strong companies of infantry. These will form the infantry schools of instruction for the maritime provinces and British Columbia. Another company will, as now, remain quartered at Quebec, and form a school of instruction for military district No. 7. The company now at St. Johns, P.Q., will be located at Montreal, and will provide for the wants of the western portion of the province of Quebec. The companies already quartered at London and Toronto will remain at those stations, and will be charged with the instruction of the infantry militia in the province of Ontario. The 10th company will be quartered at the important centre of Fort William. The existing squadron of Canadian Mounted Rifles at Winnipeg is already charged with infantry instruction and the granting of infantry certificates. It is proposed to impose a similar duty upon the new squadron of 'Strathcona Horse.' In order to provide better facilities for such instruction, a small infantry detachment of about one officer and thirty rank and file will eventually be attached to each of these squadrons.

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32. The Royal Canadian Engineers will be located, probably, with one company at Halifax and one company at Esquimalt, each of these in connection with the defences of those places, more especially the working of electrical search lights and the care of the fortifications and submarine mines. The third company will be distributed among the various depots of the permanent force, where they will be charged with the care of the buildings occupied by the troops, and with the instruction of the active militia in field engineering and field telegraph duties.

33. Allusion has been already made to the absolute necessity for organizing for the militia those departments which in an army provide for the supply of food and forage, clothing, stores of all kinds, for its pay, its transport, and for the care of the sick and wounded. It is not proposed to provide these departments in the permanent force on a large scale, but it is roughly estimated that the permanent units of the Canadian Army Service corps, Ordnance Stores corps and Army Medical corps should each have a total strength of about 150 men, distributed as required at the different stations of the force, in the manner best suited for its economical service in peace, and for the instruction of those branches of the active militia. These departments differ from what may be called the fighting branches of an army in this particular, that the technical knowledge required for them is largely that acquired in civil life, and its adaptation to military requirements is, comparatively speaking, a simple matter. To add a knowledge of military usage and military command to the technical science already acquired in civil life does not require much effort. Thus, the permanent nucleus organization required may be reduced to very small limits, provided the arrangements for an effective expansion on mobilization are properly worked up.

34. The strength required for the pay corps has not yet been fully considered. The numbers borne on the establishment will not be large, but in view of the high importance of the economical administration of the force in peace and of the imperative necessity that our financial arrangements should in war meet the requirements of a large force put into the field at short notice, it is essential that a carefully trained nucleus in the shape of a permanent pay corps should exist.

35. The foregoing paragraphs have given a general outline of the development of the permanent force which, in the opinion of the military members of Council, will be necessary in order to keep pace with the duties which they had previously adverted to as appertaining to the permanent force, *i.e.*, those of garrisoning certain places whose security must be provided for, and furnishing the means for instructing the active militia in its military duties.

36. Article 28 of the Militia Act of 1886, already quoted, laid down the establishment of the permanent corps at 1,000 men. With certain variations, due mainly to financial exigencies, the establishment remained at about that figure until last year, when an Order in Council was passed, but not acted upon, which took advantage of the authority conveyed by the Militia Act of 1904 to increase that establishment to not exceeding 2,000 men.

37. The military members of Council are aware that it has been alleged, and, it may be admitted, with some show of justification in certain instances that the instruction afforded by the permanent corps has not in the past always been of a satisfactory nature, but at the same time, they are strongly impressed with the view that the truth of that criticism, if true it be, must be largely attributed to the extremely low establishment at which the units of the permanent corps have been maintained. They hardly see how it has been possible for, e.g., a company of infantry of a total strength of less than 100 men to provide for the various details which make up the interior economy of, so to speak, a military household, and at the same time so to train its members as to be able to afford to the local militia efficient instruction in all the military duties of an infantry corps, including those of an infantry battalion, which that company has never been in a position to practise. It is perhaps hardly realized how difficult it is for an officer who has never had command of as many as 100 men himself to instruct another officer how he should command and handle a battalion which

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in war would consist of 1,000 men and in peace of from 300 to 400; but this is what the officers of the permanent corps has been obliged to attempt.

38. The military members are further compelled to bear in mind that the active militia has been constantly eager for more instruction and especially for more convenient instruction. This has been manifested by the frequent requests for provisional schools at local centres. The military members realize that it is often difficult for a man who would otherwise make an efficient officer to spare sufficient time from his business to go to a distant centre to obtain the military certificates required for his commission. They have had this point in mind in recommending the wider distribution of the permanent corps. They believe that their proposals would make the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of that force far more efficient instructors than they have hitherto been, and they believe also that they will make good instruction far more easily accessible to the units of the active militia.

39. In this connection it remains only to state that the subject of the education of the officers of the permanent corps has not been lost sight of. It has now for some time been laid down that the officers of permanent corps must pass the same examination for the ranks they hold in that force as are passed for the corresponding ranks in the Imperial Army by Imperial officers. With this requirement the military members are entirely in accord, but they have not forgotten that the means for acquiring the knowledge which is tested by these examinations is by no means so accessible in Canada as it should be. They feel that it is unjust to require an officer to pass a high professional examination and at the same time to give him no means of acquiring that knowledge. They feel that an officer of the permanent corps should have his time fully occupied and should be required to be an efficient instructor, or to leave the force; but they feel also that the country is bound to provide that officer with the means to make himself efficient. This, they hope to do by proposals which will in due course be laid before you, when a site for the central camp has been decided upon, by using the instructional establishment at that camp, and by steps, which they hope will be possible for extending the scope of the technical instruction which the Royal Military College at Kingston is well qualified to provide.

40. They submit the foregoing as a general statement of policy with regard to the personnel of the militia of the Dominion.

PERCY LAKE,

Major General, Chief of the General Staff.

B. H. VIDAL,

Colonel, Adjutant-General.

D. A. MACDONALD,

Colonel, Quartermaster-General.

W. H. COTTON,

Colonel, Master General of the Ordnance.

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## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

## ESTIMATES FOR 1905-1906.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Total Estimates, 1904-1905.	Main and first Supplementary 1905-1906.	* Increase. † Decrease.
AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pay of Inspector General and four Military members of Council.....	18,133 33	21,600 00	* 3,466 67
TO BE VOTED.			
(A.) Pay of headquarters and district staff.....	81,249 00	125,000 00	* 43,751 00
(B.) " permanent corps.....	475,000 00	1,100,000 00	* 625,000 00
(C.) " " officers and men at schools of instruction..	40,000 00	40,000 00	
(D.) Allowance to active militia for drill instruction, care of arms.....	75,000 00	85,000 00	* 10,000 00
(E.) Pay for guards of honour, escorts, &c. ....	4,000 00	5,000 00	* 1,000 00
Military survey.....	29,800 00	20,000 00	+ 9,800 00
Annual drill .....	700,000 00	635,000 00	+ 65,000 00
Salaries and wages of civil employees .....	65,000 00	72,000 00	* 7,000 00
Military properties, maintenance.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	
" " construction and repairs.....	228,000 00	255,000 00	* 27,000 00
Military Stores.....	75,000 00	175,000 00	* 100,000 00
Clothing and necessities .....	180,000 00	430,000 00	* 250,000 00
Provisions, supplies and Remounts.....	165,000 00	465,000 00	* 300,000 00
Transport and Freight.....	55,000 00	85,000 00	* 30,000 00
Grants to rifle and artillery associations.....	50,000 00	64,000 00	* 14,000 00
Contingencies.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	
Royal Military College.....	90,000 00	92,000 00	* 2,000 00
Dominion arsenal.....	150,700 00	215,000 00	* 64,300 00
Defences of Esquimalt.....	110,000 00	220,000 00	* 110,000 00
Sundry, small votes.....	18,985 90	6,490 00	+ 12,485 90
Arms, Ammunition, Reserve, Stores, Lands, &c., chargeable to Capital.....	1,300,000 00	1,300,000 00	
Totals .....	\$3,995,868 23	\$5,496,090 00	\$1,500,221 77

The increase in the militia estimates for 1905-06 over those for 1904-05 is due mainly to Canada assuming the responsibility of garrisoning Halifax and Esquimalt.

There are certain other things, however, which contribute to this increase, viz.:

(1.) Provision for a permanent corps of mounted infantry, to be organized and stationed in the North-west.

(2.) A substantial increase in the rates of pay and allowances for the permanent force.

(3.) Provision for a few corps of active militia to be organized in Manitoba and the North-west.

(4.) Provision for the manufacture of a larger output of reserve ammunition at the Dominion Arsenal.

(5.) Increase in the allowances for command pay, drill instruction and care of arms to the Active Militia.

(6.) Provision for additional caretakers, principally for the field batteries.

(7.) Larger grants to Provincial Rifle Associations, and provision for grants to new Civilian Rifle Associations and to University Rifle Clubs.

The increased amounts for clothing, provisions and supplies, transport and freight, are due to two thousand additional troops required for the Permanent Force. The cost of these additional troops is estimated as follows:—

Pay and allowances.. . . . .	\$625,000
Clothing.. . . . .	250,000

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Provisions and supplies, including \$50,000 for barrack and hospital equipment at Halifax. . . . .	300,000
Transport and freight. . . . .	35,000
Total. . . . .	\$1,210,000

an average of \$605 per man. This does not include rifles, belts, water bottles, and other articles of the soldier's equipment, which are issued to him out of store and which are returned thereto at the expiration of his term of service.

Allowing 1,400 troops for Halifax during 1905-06, the cost would amount to \$485,000; and 350 for Esquimalt, about \$200,000.

After the first year the annual cost should not be so heavy, as the charge for barrack and hospital equipment applies to the first year only, while the item for clothing would be reduced to \$80,000, the estimate for 1905-06 being practically a two years' supply of the ordinary clothing and a three years' supply of great coats and necessaries.

The annual cost of say 1,800 men at Halifax and Esquimalt should not exceed the following:—

Pay and allowances . . . . .	\$ 600,000
Clothing and necessaries. . . . .	80,000
Provisions and supplies. . . . .	200,000
Transport and freight. . . . .	20,000
Works and buildings. . . . .	100,000

Total. . . . . \$1,000,000

The estimates of the War Office for Halifax and Esquimalt, 1905-06, the number of troops being 1,389 and 362 respectively, are as follows:—

Pay. . . . .	£102,100
Supplies. . . . .	36,270
Clothing. . . . .	10,000
Transport. . . . .	6,500
Other expenses, including works and buildings. . . . .	26,298

Total. . . . . £181,168-\$81,684

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Permanent Force.*—The Militia Act of 1904 limited the Permanent Force to 2,000 all ranks. The new undertaking has necessitated an amendment to the Act, extending the limit to 5,000.

The actual strength during 1904 was on the average a little over 1,000 all ranks. It is expected that during 1905-06 it will reach nearly 3,000, as about that number will be required. For the month of May last the actual strength was 1,650.

Owing to the fair rates of pay now offered, and the certainty of a pension if the soldier remains twenty years in the service, recruiting is being carried on with much greater success than it ever was heretofore, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in keeping the force recruited up to the desired strength.

As it is desirable to have well trained men in the artillery, it is the intention to enlist 300 or 400 time-expired artillerymen of the British army, who will be of great service in the force, and most of whom will doubtless remain permanently in Canada.

The permanent mounted corps for the North-west will be known as 'The Strathcona Horse,' and will be composed, as far as possible, of officers and men who served with that corps in South Africa.

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*Active Militia.*—There are some proposed additions to the active militia, principally in the North-west. At present there are only the following corps:—

12th Man. Dragoons.—Five squadrons, at Brandon and vicinity.

The Can. Mounted Rifles.—Two squadrons, in Alberta.

13th Field Battery.—At Winnipeg.

90th Regiment, Infantry.—Eight companies, at Winnipeg.

The proposal now under consideration is to augment this force by the following:—

28 Squadrons Mounted Rifles.—At various points.

1 Field Battery.—At Calgary and Edmonton.

1 Engineer Company.—At Winnipeg.

14 Companies Infantry.—At various points.

1 Can. Army Service Corps Company.—At Winnipeg.

In all, something over 3,000 all ranks. In view of the rapid increase of population in the west, these additions to the small force now existing there are considered desirable.

Field batteries, of which there have been 17 for a number of years, will be increased to 24, and if the one proposed for the North-west should be organized, to 25 in number. They will be formed into brigades of two batteries, and eventually of three, with an ammunition column.

Corps of Guides is in process of organization. It will consist of Intelligence officers to the number of 106, scattered over the whole Dominion, and 79 guides. There will be one chief Intelligence officer for each of the Higher Commands, and one District Intelligence officer for each of the 12 districts. Each district will be divided into sub-districts with an Intelligence lieutenant and guide in each.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

*Pay and Allowances.*—This vote is divided into five sub-heads, viz.:—

(a) Pay and allowance of Headquarters and District Staffs.

(b) Pay and allowance of Permanent Force.

(c) Pay of officers, N.C.O. and men attending schools of instruction.

(d) Allowances to the Active Militia for command pay, drill instruction, care of arms and postage.

(e) Pay of guards of honour, escorts, &c.

The total amount of the vote is \$1,355,000, an increase over that for current year of \$679,751, of which increase \$625,000 is for pay of the Permanent Force, and \$43,751 for pay of Headquarters and District Staff.

The reorganization of the Headquarters and District Staffs, which has been carried out to make the organization of the Militia similar to that of the Regular Army, has necessitated new appointments as a result of new branches having been created, and consequently some additional expenditure has been incurred. It must be explained here, however, that the \$43,751 shown as an increase for this head service must be reduced by about \$10,000, the value of quarters, fuel, light, forage, &c., which a large number of officers of the district staffs have received in kind hitherto, but for which they will receive a cash allowance hereafter, their pay and allowances having been consolidated in every case.

At headquarters the staff is as follows:—

1 Inspector General, pay and allowances.....	\$6,000
1 Chief of the General Staff, pay and allowances.....	6,000
1 Adjutant General, pay and allowances.....	4,000
1 Quartermaster-General, pay and allowances.....	4,000
1 Master General of the Ordnance, pay and allowances.....	4,000
1 Director General Medical Services, pay and allowances.....	3,400
1 Director of Operations and Staff Duties, pay and allowances	3,200
1 Director of Training and Intelligence, pay and allowances..	3,200
1 Director of Clothing and Equipment, pay and allowances..	3,200

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1 Director of Transport and Supplies, pay and allowances....	3,200
1 Director of Artillery, pay and allowances....	3,200
1 Director of Engineer Services, pay and allowances....	3,200
1 Assistant Adjutant General, pay and allowances....	2,800
1 Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry, pay and allowances.	3,200
1 Asst. Director of Engineer Services, pay and allowances..	2,400
1 Asst. Director of Training and Int., pay and allowances..	2,400
2 Intelligence Staff Officers, each, pay and allowances....	2,000
1 A.D.C. to Inspector General, pay and allowances....	1,200
1 Officer specially employed, pay and allowances....	2,800

The duties and responsibilities of these are described further on.

In the Districts four Higher Commands have been instituted as follows:—

Ontario West, comprising Military Districts 1 and 2.

Ontario East, comprising Military Districts 3 and 4.

Quebec, comprising Military Districts 5, 6 and 7.

Maritime Provinces, comprising Military Districts 8, 9 and 12.

The Staff in Command is as follows:—

1 Officer Commanding, pay and allowances....	\$4,000
1 Chief Staff Officer, pay and allowances....	3,000
1 Deputy Asst. Adjutant General, pay and allowances....	1,800
1 Paymaster (for Halifax and Toronto only) pay and allow- ances....	1,800
1 Senior Engineer Officer....	
1 Senior Army Service Corps Officer....	
1 Senior Ordnance Stores Officer....	
1 Principal Medical Officer, pay and allowances....	365
1 Principal Veterinary Officer, pay and allowances....	365

The Senior Engineer officer and the Senior Ordnance Stores officer will be the officers in charge of those corps at the station and will be paid as such. The Senior Army Service corps officer will be selected from the Active Militia and paid only when his services are required.

The Principal Medical officer and the Principal Veterinary officer, if officers of the Permanent Force, will, like the Senior Engineer officer and the Senior Ordnance Stores officer, be paid as such, but if of the Active Militia they will be paid \$365 per annum each.

The principal item in the pay and allowances vote is the pay of the Permanent Force, which for 1905-6 is estimated at \$1,100,000, being an increase of \$625,000 over the amount voted for 1904-5. This increase is partly due to the 2,000 additional troops which will be required next year and partly to the liberal increase in pay authorized towards the close of 1904, which applies to the whole Permanent Force.

The rates of pay authorized last November for the Permanent Force are considerably higher than those formerly in vogue, as the following table will show:—

	Per day.		Per day.
Lieutenant Colonel, at present, \$5.00; formerly, \$4.00.			
Major	" 4.00	" 3.50.	
Captain	" 3.00	" 2.82.	
Lieutenant	" 2.25	" 2.00.	
Sergeant Major	" 1.50	" 1.25.	
Sergeant	" 1.00	" .80.	
Corporal	" .80	" .70.	
Private	" .50	" .40.	

In addition, substantial increases are given to those who have served three or six years. A sergeant major, for instance, receives \$2 per diem and a private 75c. after six years, and other ranks at the same rate.

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In connection with subhead (D) of the pay and allowances vote, some explanations are necessary.

The regulations governing allowances to corps of the Active Militia have been amended. Formerly a regiment of infantry of 8 companies received, if a city corps, \$320 for command pay and drill instruction, which amount was paid to the officer commanding the regiment. If, however, the regiment was a rural corps and of the same strength, it received \$520, of which \$200 went to the officer commanding the regiment and \$320 to the captains of the companies.

It often happens that corps go into camp very much under strength, sometimes with less than half their men, and, under the old regulations, the officers of such corps drew the same amount for command pay and drill instruction as those of other corps who brought their companies in at full strength.

Under the amended regulations the amount drawn for these allowances will depend upon the number of N.C.O. and men trained for the year, the rate being \$1.60 per N.C.O. and man, part of which is paid to the captains of companies and part to the officer commanding the regiment. While a rural regiment which trains at its full strength will receive the same amount as formerly, a city regiment will receive about \$200 more than formerly.

The allowance for care of arms has been augmented in some cases. Cavalry regiments and engineer companies have been granted a more liberal allowance in consideration of the large equipment these corps have in their charge, and companies of infantry are now allowed \$50 instead of \$40 per annum as formerly, when they have to rent a room for the storage of their equipment.

In the cities, armouries and caretakers are provided by the Government and no allowance for care of arms is paid, but, in the rural districts, in most cases, the officer commanding the company has to provide these out of the allowance he receives.

The following are the rates now authorized for care of arms:—

	Higher Estab.	Lower Estab.
Cavalry (each squad).....	\$100.	\$ 80
Infantry (each company).....	80	50
Artillery (each company).....	80	....
Engineer Companies and Field Batteries.....	....	170
Army Service Corps (each company).....	....	80
Bearer companies (each company).....	50	40
Field Hospitals (each company).....	....	40

Owing to the various amendments to the regulations and to the additional corps, it is proposed to raise, it is estimated that about \$35,000 will be required for this sub-head, which is \$10,000 in excess of 1904-05.

*Annual Drill Vote.*—It is intended to train practically the entire Militia during the coming year, the city regiments having been authorized to train as per establishment list of February 1904 and the rural regiments and other corps as per training establishment of this year (1905).

The establishment list of February, 1904, fixes the total officers, N.C.O. and men of an 8 company regiment of infantry at 420 for peace and training.

The training establishment for 1905 authorizes a total of 353 all ranks for the same.

The following shows in detail the numbers in each rank in an 8 company regiment for each of these establishments:—

	1904.	1905.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1	1
Majors.....	2	2
Captains.....	16	8
Adjutant.....	1	1
Quartermaster.....	1	1

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	1904.	1905.
Lieutenants.....	24	16
Medical Officer.....	1	1
Paymaster.....	1	1
Transport Officer.....	1	..
Chaplain.....	..	1
Sergeant-Major.....	1	1
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	1	1
Orderly Room Sergeant.....	1	1
Orderly Room Clerk.....	1	1
Pay-Sergeant.....	..	1
Sergeant Drummer.....	1	1
Armourer Sergeant.....	1	..
Sergeant Pioneer.....	1	1
Sergeant Cook.....	1	..
Transport Sergeant.....	1	..
Signalling Sergeant.....	1	1
Band Sergeant or Bandmaster.....	1	1
Machine Gun Sergeant.....	1	1
Stretcher Section Sergeant.....	..	1
Sergeants.....	48	32
Corporals.....	48	24
Drummers or Buglers.....	16	8
Drivers.....	1	..
Orderly for Medical Officer.....	1	..
Servants and Batmen.....	6	7
Privates.....	240	240
 Total all ranks.....	 420	 353

The principal difference between the two is that in the training establishment of this year the number of captains is reduced from 16 to 8; the number of lieutenants is reduced from 24 to 16; the number of sergeants is reduced from 48 to 32; and the number of corporals is reduced from 48 to 24 in each rural regiment of infantry.

The numbers called out for training this year exclusive of the Permanent Force, are as follows.

	All Ranks.	Horses.
Cavalry.....	5,594	4,982
Field Batteries.....	1,758	1,071
Garrison Artillery.....	2,644	—
Engineers.....	772	172
Infantry.....	31,437	414
Army Service Corps.....	556	760
Army Medical Corps.....	737	56
Corps of Guides.....	185	185
 Total.....	 43,983	 7,640

Of these about 15,000, principally city regiments of infantry and garrison artillery will train at local headquarters and the balance in camps.

The establishments at present exclusive of the corps proposed to be raised are:—

	All ranks.	Horses.
Cavalry.....	5,795	5,361
Artillery.....	4,371	1,614
Engineers.....	768	124
Infantry.....	35,330	410

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	All ranks.	Horses.
Army service corps.. . . . .	5,56	765
Corps of guides.. . . . .	185	185
Signalling corps.. . . . .	90	—
Medical corps.. . . . .	795	26
	—	—
Totals.. . . . .	48,190	8,488
Permanent corps.. . . . .	1,245	250
	—	—
Grand totals.. . . . .	49,435	8,738

The cost of training this large number of troops, if they should all turn out, the artillery 16 days and the rest 12 days, would amount to \$900,000 at least. It is safe to assume, however, that when they have completed their training the total will be found not to exceed 40,000, as many of the corps go into camp under strength. In the estimates for 1905-06 the sum of \$635,000 has been asked for against \$700,000 expended for current year. In the supplementary for next session it is proposed to ask for a further amount—possibly \$150,000—as has been customary in the past. This is unavoidable owing to the fact that it is difficult to estimate so far ahead what troops will go into camp next June.

Troops that train this year in July may wish to train next year in June, or vice versa.

A few years ago \$450,000 was sufficient for 12 days' training of the entire Militia, but at that time the establishment did not exceed 38,000 all ranks, and the men got 50 cent per day only. The rations then authorized cost only 15 or 16 cents. Now the three years' men receive \$1 per day, and the rations are much more liberal, costing about 25 cents.

There has also been a slight increase in the rates of pay for the higher ranks. A lieutenant-colonel now receives \$5; a major, \$4; a captain, \$3; a lieutenant, \$2, instead of \$4.87, \$3.90, \$2.82 and \$1.58 respectively as formerly.

The rations now authorized are:—

1½ lbs. bread or 1 lb. biscuit.	2 oz. sugar.
1 lb. meat.	½ oz. salt.
3 oz. bacon.	½ oz. coffee.
1 lb. potatoes.	¼ oz. tea.
2 oz. flour or beans.	1-36 oz. pepper.
3 oz. jam or dried apples.	½ oz. evaporated vegetables.
2 oz. butter or cheese.	½ oz. onions.
1 oz. split peas.	

The training of the entire Militia force at its present strength, making a liberal allowance for men not turning out and for corps that are short of officers, cannot in the future be done for less than \$800,000, allowing the artillery 16 days and the other arms 12 days.

This would include pay, transport, and supplies of food, forage, &c., in camps, but not clothing or equipment.

*Salaries and Wages.*—An additional \$7,000 is asked for under this head to carry out the policy which has been adopted of providing government paid caretakers for the field batteries. These men are required to be trained artillerymen, and to pass an examination before appointment.

This policy has been adopted for the reason that the guns, particularly those now to be supplied, are expensive articles with their equipment, and require to be properly cared for.

It will be also the policy hereafter to appoint none but qualified men, that is men who have served in the force and have passed a special examination, as caretakers of regimental armouries.

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The pay of caretakers will be \$1 per diem where free quarters are furnished, or \$1.50 without quarters. If enlisted in the Permanent Force, their service in this capacity will count for pension.

At present there are only five batteries, which are in charge of government paid caretakers.

There will be three or four caretakers required for the new drill halls and rifle ranges recently completed or nearing completion.

*Military Properties Vote.*—There are two sub-heads for this, viz.: Maintenance of Military Properties and Construction and Repairs.

For the former \$50,000 is required. This is for fuel, light, water, rents and all incidental expenses in connection with the upkeep of drill halls, armouries, rifle ranges, and other military properties.

For the latter \$255,000 is required, of which \$150,000 is for the ordinary repairs in the various districts, including the Dominion Arsenal and the Royal Military College; \$50,000 for repairs to Quebec walls and citadel; \$10,000 repairs to Lévis forts; \$15,000 towards construction of buildings on Central Camp grounds; and \$30,000 as a grant towards the construction of an armoury which is costing the 5th Royal Scots \$65,000 to build, and which will be handed over to the government when completed without any further cost, the department to light and heat it for the regiment.

*Military Stores.*—There is an increase here of \$100,000, compared with current year. This is for practice ammunition for the field and garrison artillery, artillery equipment, medical equipment of tents, cots, stretchers, &c., and various articles of warlike stores which are wanted in connection with the expansion of the Militia force and to carry out artillery training.

*Clothing and Necessaries.*—The additional \$250,000 for clothing and necessities is, as has already been explained, for the additional 2,000 men required for the Permanent Force. The amount is large, as it is necessary to purchase a much larger quantity than what is actually required the first year, owing to the fact that so many sizes have to be made in order that all the recruits may be fitted.

The estimate provides for 4,000 of each article of clothing, of which the overcoats last three years; and a kit for 3,000 men, costing about \$20 each, which is issued to them once only during their period of service.

The cost of clothing the Permanent Force per man varies from \$40 to \$65 per year according to the arm of service and to the rank of the soldier. The average cost, including outfit of necessities for the period of service of three years, may be put down at \$135, or \$45 per year each N.C.O. and man.

The amount, therefore, necessary to clothe the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt ought not to exceed \$80,000 after the first year, and for the entire force of, say 2,800 N.C.O. and men, \$125,000 annually.

*Provisions, Supplies and Remounts Vote.*—An additional sum of \$300,000 is asked for this appropriation. This is to provide food, fuel, light, water, drugs, washing, &c., for the additional troops for the Permanent Force at Halifax and the North-west, and for about 100 remounts for the latter place. It also provides for the purchase of barrack and hospital equipment, including beds and bedding, for the barracks at Halifax. No negotiations have been entered into yet with the Imperial authorities for the purchase of the outfit now in the barracks at Halifax, but it is assumed that these articles will be turned over by them to the Canadian government at a fair valuation when they turn over the barracks.

The estimate for Halifax is somewhat lower than for other stations as regards the supplies of food, fuel, &c. At Toronto and Kingston the cost is about \$130 per man. At Halifax it is estimated at \$125 per man, the heating expenses being less there than elsewhere, excepting on the Pacific coast.

*Transport and freight vote.*—An additional sum of \$30,000 is asked for this service to meet the expenses of transport in connection with recruiting for the Permanent Force and moving these men to their various stations, also for the ocean transport of

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the time-expired Royal Artillerymen whom, to the number of three or four hundred, it is proposed to enlist in England for service here.

*Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations, &c.*—An additional amount of \$14,000 is asked for, of which \$10,000 is for Rifle Associations and \$4,000 for University Rifle Clubs.

This latter is entirely new. McGill University made application recently for a grant of \$1,000 per year in aid of a club of 300 members. The principal and the two professors who interviewed the Militia Council on the subject estimated the cost of getting to the range and back and for marking, &c., at \$3.33 per year for each member, who, during the college course, would have 20 days shooting at the range.

Provision has been made for three or four more such clubs in the other universities as the importance of getting university men to take an interest in this work can not be over-estimated.

The details of the vote are as follows:—

Dominion Rifle Association.....	\$15,000
Dominion Artillery Association.....	5,000
Provincial Rifle Associations.....	10,000
Local Rifle Associations.....	21,000
University Rifle Clubs.....	4,000
Regimental Bands.....	3,700
Military Institutes.....	300

The local rifle associations now number 355, of which about 95 are military and the rest civilian, with a total membership of 28,000.

The civilian associations, where no government range is available, are entitled to a grant of \$1 per member up to 40, and 50c. for each additional member up to 80.

The proposed grants to the provincial rifle associations are:—

Ontario.....	\$ 2,000
Quebec.....	1,800
Nova Scotia.....	1,600
New Brunswick.....	1,300
Prince Edward Island.....	800
Manitoba.....	800
British Columbia.....	1,000
Territories.....	700

  


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	\$10,000
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*Contingencies vote.*—This includes printing and stationery for the Militia, injuries at annual training, legal expenses, advertising, telegraphing, sundry unforeseen and contingent expenses.

The estimate is as follows:—

Printing and stationery.....	\$25,000
Injuries, annual drill.....	5,000
Advertising.....	1,000
Telegraphing.....	500
Legal and other expenses.....	3,500

  


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	\$35,000
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*Royal Military College.*—The estimate is as follows:—

Pay of Superior Staff.....	\$30,000
Pay of Sub. Staff.....	10,000
Clothing.....	10,000
Messing.....	13,000
Fuel.....	5,000
Printing and stationery.....	4,000

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Equitation.....	5,000
Travelling expenses.....	2,000
Advertising.....	1,200
Washing.....	1,800
Railway track laying.....	2,000
Sundry supplies.....	8,000
	\$92,000

The additional amount of \$2,000 is for materials to lay a piece of railway track on the college grounds for the instruction of the cadets in railway construction.

The following comprise the Superior Staff:—

- 1 Commandant.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 4 Military Professors.
- 5 Civil Professors.
- 2 Assistants.

And the following the Subordinate Staff:—

- 1 Accountant and Clerk.
- 5 Drill Instructors.
- 3 Attached Gunners, R.C.F.A.
- 14 Servants.

Cadets are admitted between the ages of 16 and 20 years.

They are required to pay annually a fee of \$100 and in addition the sum of \$200 the first year and \$150 the second and third years for expenses; in all, \$800.

An allowance for travelling expenses at the rate of 4 cents per mile for the number of miles beyond 500, between the headquarters of the military district and the college, is paid cadets on admission and on completion of a full period of college course.

The college opens September 1 and closes June 30 each year.

Cadets are provided, free of expense, with the use of the necessary furniture, linen, plate; requisites for dormitory, mess room and class room; arms, accoutrements, &c.

The cost of messing is 50 cents per diem each cadet.

The revenue received from the college amounts to about \$25,000 per year.

*Dominion Arsenal Vote.*—The additional asked for under this heading is for the manufacture of 1,000,000 rounds of :303 ammunition, 10,000 shells, B.L. 12 pr. 6 cwt., and 10,000 cartridges, B.L. 12 pr. 6 cwt.

The following is the estimated output for 1905-06:—

Cartridges, :303 ball.....	rounds	9,000,000
" " gallery.....	rounds	2,500,000
" " blank.....	rounds	500,000
Boxes, small arm ammunition.....		9,900
Shells, B.L. 12 pr. 6 cwt.....		10,000
Cartridges, B.L. 12 pr. 6 cwt.....		10,000
Boxes, projectile.....		1,666

The cost of manufacturing :303 cartridges is \$25 per thousand.

*Defences of Esquimalt Vote.*—A further sum of \$110,000 will be required for this purpose, making in all, \$220,000. This represents the entire cost of the Imperial garrison, which will be maintained there for another year, at the end of which time, it is expected Canada will provide the troops.

Hitherto Canada has paid only half the entire cost.

*Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Stores, &c.*—The expenditure under this head is chargeable to capital.

The amount is the same as for the two previous years.

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The division of the vote for 1905-06 will be approximately:—

Ordnance.....	\$400,000
Rifles.....	300,000
Clothing—reserve.....	200,000
Dominion arsenal.....	75,000
Lands.....	50,000
Reserve stores.....	150,000
Saddlery.....	50,000
Rifle ranges.....	75,000

The cost of a battery of field artillery of 6 guns, with limbers, ammunition wagons and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, is about \$120,000 for the new 18½ pr. q. f. gun. Six batteries were ordered some months ago, but have not yet been received. The guns are being made by Vickers Sons & Maxim, and the limbers and waggons by the Ottawa Car Company.

As already intimated, the number of field batteries will be increased from 17 to 24 in number, with 4 guns instead of 6 per battery. The six battalions that have been ordered, and which it is expected will be delivered soon, will therefroe equip nine of these 4-gun batteries. In the course of two or three years it is hoped to have all the field artillery equipped with the new gun.

Owing to the large number of ammunition waggons necessary for a 6-gun battery of the new pattern gun, a battery of 4 guns is considered preferable on account of its greater mobility.

The Ross Rifle Company are now delivering 16,000 rifles. Henceforth it is the intention to purchase from them at the rate of 10,000 per year until a sufficient supply is received.

The amount set apart for rifle ranges is for purchase of land and for construction of ranges.

The following are the principle ranges that have been completed during the past few years:—

Bedford, N.S., with.....	22 targets.
Cobourg, Ont., with.....	6 "
Fredericton, N.B., with.....	6 "
Hamilton, Ont., with.....	11 "
Kentville, N.S., with.....	16 "
London, Ont., with.....	12 "
Montreal, P.Q., with.....	40 "
Moncton, N.B., with.....	6 "
Niagara, Ont., with.....	15 "
Rockliffe, Ont., with.....	55 "
Richmond, Ont., with.....	4 "
St. John, N.B., with.....	6 "
Three Rivers, P.Q., with.....	15 "
Victoria, B.C., with.....	8 "
Vancouver, B.C., with.....	16 "
Winnipeg, Man., with.....	24 "

The amounts allotted for stores, clothing and saddlery are for a small reserve of these articles.

#### ORGANIZATION.

As has already been made known a Militia Council has been formed, the Headquarters Staff entirely reorganized, and Higher Commands in the districts instituted.

Particulars of the Militia Council will be found in the report of the Chief of the General Staff, published in the departmental report, which was laid upon the table of the House some time ago.

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Under the four military members of the council, directors and assistants have been appointed and duties allotted to them as follows:—

## BRANCH OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

*Director of Training and Intelligence.*

1. Training of all arms.
2. Manœuvres.
3. Allocation of funds for training and manœuvres.
4. Compilation of training books and manuals.
5. Collection, compilation and distribution of intelligence, including topographical information and mapping.
6. Issue of maps for war.
7. Military attaches.
8. Military libraries.

*Director of Operations and Staff Duties.*

1. Military policy.
2. Offensive and defensive operations and plans therefor.
3. Strategical distribution of military forces.
4. War organization and war establishments.
5. Field services regulations.
6. Telegraphs and signalling in the field.
7. Mobilization for the military forces for war.
8. Organization, administration and instruction of the general staff, including appointment thereto.
9. Military history.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

1. Education of warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men.
2. Interior economy as regards canteens, stores and returns.
3. Books and forms.
4. Administrative arrangements connected with military training and education, including the Royal Military College.
5. Preparation of the Militia List.
6. Preparation of gazettes.
7. Courts-martial.
8. Preparation of establishments.

*Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.*

Schools of Musketry and all questions relating to rifle shooting.

*Director General of Medical Services.*

1. Medical and sanitary questions.
2. Administration of army medical services.

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S BRANCH.

*Director of Transport and Supplies.*

1. Appropriation and occupation of barracks and details applicable thereto.
2. Embarkation, disembarkation and movements of troops generally.
3. Railway and other traffic arrangements.

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4. Training of army service corps details.
5. Technical details in connection with use railways in war.
6. Veterinary and remount questions.
7. Compensation for injuries to men, animals and private property.
8. Administration of army service corps.
9. Details of supply of food, forage, fuel and light, and other barrack details in connection therewith.
10. Preparation and revision of regulations in connection with the above.

*Director of Clothing and Equipment.*

1. Patterns of clothing, badges, devices and necessaries.
2. Details of dress—all ranks.
3. Provision and supply of clothing and necessaries.
4. Provision, supply and preparation of estimates for all stores other than artillery and engineer technical equipment, small arms and ammunition.
5. Administration of the ordnance stores corps and civil subordinates attached thereto.
6. Custody of all stores passed into the service until issued to the troops.
7. Revision of regulations for ordnance services, clothing and equipment.
8. Preparation and revision of details of equipment.

BRANCH OF THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

*Director of Artillery.*

- A. Fixed armament and naval ordnance, including practice batteries.
- B. Field Armaments, including movable armaments (except machine guns), pom-poms, ammunition columns and parks, artillery ranges.
- I. Technical questions relating to the gunnery training of the personnel allotted to the above and technical questions relating to defence.
- II. The number and nature of the above armaments, including ammunition and technical stores, range and position finders and range finding instruments.
- III. The following questions concerning the above:—
  - (1) Special committees.
  - (2) Experiments.
  - (3) Patterns.
  - (4) Scales of reserves.
  - (5) Estimates.
  - (6) Manufacture and provisions.
  - (7) Inspection.
  - (8) Allotment and transfer of equipment.
  - (9) Ammunition and stores for practice.
  - (10) Accidents.
  - (11) Provision of stores on repayment.
  - (12) Artillery chains of command.\*
- IV. Technical questions relating to the personnel and organization of the Artillery, establishments, *manning tables*, &c.

V. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Equipment, regulations and mobilization store tables connected with technical portion of artillery equipment.\*
- (2) Artillery sections of regulations.
- (3) Hand-books and range tables.
- (4) War material and magazine regulations.
- (5) Field service manuals (load tables).\*
- (6) Record of guns.
- (7) Lists of changes in war material.
- (8) Reports of inspectors of artillery.

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(9) Royal Schools of Artillery reports.

C. Small arms and inventions, including S. A. ammunition transport vehicles, explosives other than artillery ammunition, range finders other than those special to artillery, telescopes and binoculars.

I. The following questions concerning the above:—

- (1) Small arms committee.
- (2) Experiments.
- (3) Patterns.\*\*

\*In consultation with the Chief of the General Staff.

\*\*In consultation with the Q.M.G. as to such stores as affect his department.

- (4) Settling scales of reserves.
- (5) Estimates.
- (6) Manufacture and provision.
- (7) Inspection.
- (8) Allotment and transfer of machine guns.\*
- (9) Specifications.
- (10) Accidents.
- (11) Provision of stores on repayment.
- (12) Foreign small arms and S. A. ammunition.

II. Final approval of all specifications for stores dealt with by the director of artillery, sealing of patterns; publication of the list of such changes in war material as affect Canada.

III. Inventions and disposal of not approved.

IV. Handbook for machine gun.

D. Personnel of all departments administered by the D. of A., including all committees, ordnance factories, inspection staff and staffs of the Royal Schools of Artillery; preparation of estimates for the above. Administration of the above. Questions concerning patents. Rewards to inventors. Detail of foreign artillery material; custody of departmental reports and records.

\*In consultation with the Chief of the General Staff.

*Director of Engineers.*

1. Sites, designs, contracts, construction and maintenance of fortifications and defence works, including works in connection with range and position finding and chains of command.

2. Designs, contracts, construction and maintenance of artillery and rifle ranges, water supply, fire protection, sanitary works for all military buildings and camp grounds, additions to all military buildings, and adapting work of modern requirements.

3. Sites, designs and maintenance of barracks, drill halls, armouries, mobilization, stores, ordnance and other military buildings.

4. Survey of defensive positions.

5. Military railways, telegraphs and telephones, and all matters in connection with administrative communications.

6. General engineering contracts, departmental circulars in consultation with C.G.S., and miscellaneous engineering services for other departments.

7. Custody of all plans in connection with engineer services.

8. Designs patterns specifications, estimates, manufacture, inspection and settling scales of reserves in connection with: Submarine mining, torpedoes, booms, electric light and electricity generally, lightning conductors, technical stores for telegraphs and telephones, machinery, iron structures, engineer technical stores and vehicles.

9. Preparation of estimates for the above.

10. Staff for engineer services, engineer committees, inventions and experiments, technical inspection, technical training and instruction in military engineering.

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technical questions affecting engineering services, and amendments to engineer regulations.

11. Questions relating to the personnel of the engineer department.
12. Advising as to organization and establishments of the engineer corps.

#### HIGHER COMMANDS.

The grouping of districts into higher commands has already been referred to under remarks on pay vote.

The officer commanding each of these is, for his district, the general officer commanding, that position at headquarters for the Dominion at large having been abolished upon the organization of the Militia Council.

These officers have greater responsibilities and powers than have been conferred upon district officers hitherto. They exercise executive military command over the troops located within their respective districts, and are the representatives therein of the Militia Council.

They are responsible for:—

- (1) The efficiency, discipline, and interior economy of the troops.
- (2) The military training of the officers and soldiers under their command.
- (3) The arrangements for mobilization and maintenance of mobilization equipment.
- (4) Maintenance of armament, works and buildings.
- (5) Economical control of all expenditure whether money supplies or stores.
- (6) The proper conduct of all departmental services.
- (7) Compilation of the necessary estimates for such services.
- (8) Recruiting and discharges.

The staff of a higher command has already been described under pay and allowances vote.

While this organization will entail some additional expense yet, keeping in view the purpose for which the militia force is maintained, there can be no doubt of its superiority compared with the old order of things, which answered well enough for times of peace but which was quite incapable of the strain any such organization may some day be put to. As changes of this nature cannot be made at short notice, it is wise to begin in time.

#### FINANCIAL.

For a number of years all payments, with the exception of pay issued to the troops and of some expenditure in connection with the Dominion Arsenal and the Royal Military College, have been made by cheques issued at Ottawa.

With the institution of Higher Commands and in keeping with the plan of decentralization, it is the intention to have a large part of this work done in the districts and towards this end arrangements have already been made as regards the Western Ontario and the Maritime Provinces commands.

In England the Army Pay Department has been entirely reorganized, and, as we are following quite closely their methods and endeavouring to benefit from their experiences, a sketch of their financial arrangements will be briefly given.

Military districts there, as here, have been grouped into Higher Commands.

For each Higher Command there is a chief accountant, for each district in the Command an accountant, and for each regiment a regimental accountant.

The chief accountant controls all district and regimental accountants in the Command. He has a complete staff of accountants and auditors under him. There is also a cashier for each Command, who is supplied with funds by the War Office and who pays all claims or bills that are properly certified by any district or regimental accountant and issues all advances or imprests that are duly authorized. All such claims and bills after being paid by him are sent back to the district or regimental

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accountants, who render a monthly statement of same to the chief accountant of the Command for examination and audit.

The regimental accountant compiles the pay sheets of the regiment and keeps a ledger account for every officer, N. C. O. and man. He does not handle any money, each company being paid by the captain, who is furnished with funds by the cashier, upon application, for that purpose.

The principal advantages claimed for this system are.—

(A) Claims are settled at once in each district without reference to the War Office.

(B) The regimental officers being relieved of accounting work are enabled to devote their time to more important duties.

(C) By throwing responsibility upon the staff in the Commands, greater care is exercised by those incurring expenditure, and consequently, there is greater economy.

(D) The system can be applied to the field, accountants being stationed at the base who keep the soldiers' accounts and furnish the captains with funds from time to time for payment of their men, the duties of a captain in this connection being limited to paying his men, taking the soldiers' receipts for same and forwarding these with advices of any casualties to the regimental accountant at the base.

It will be seen by this that paymasters have been abolished and accountants and cashiers substituted.

It is not the intention at present to copy closely the elaborate financial system instituted for the British Army as the work in most of the districts here is not sufficiently heavy to warrant the maintenance of such a large financial staff, and, moreover, it is advisable to wait and see how the system will work in England, although it has been already asserted that had this system been in operation during the South African War, the British Government would have saved some millions of money. It is desirable, nevertheless, to gradually decentralize this part of the work and introduce a system here which can be easily expanded. For the present, paymasters will be made use of, but later on if the British system of accountants and cashiers proves to be a better one, it will be adopted in so far as it can be applied to the Militia.

J. W. BORDEN,  
*Finance Member of the Militia Council.*

## MEMORANDUM FROM MILITIA COUNCIL

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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing Expenditure 1896-97 and 1904-05; also, Establishments for those years.

	1896-97.	Estimated 1904-05.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pay of headquarters and district staffs.	41,353 00	99,382 00
" permanent corps.	220,000 00	475,000 00
" officers and men at schools of instruction.	36,476 00	40,000 00
Allowances to Active Militia.	61,280 00	75,000 00
Pay of guards of honour, escorts, &c., &c.	2,000 00	4,000 00
Military survey.		29,800 00
Annual drill.	430,168 00	700,000 00
Salaries and wages of civil employees.	67,868 00	65,000 00
Military properties, maintenance.	39,101 00	50,000 00
" construction and repairs.	73,491 00	228,000 00
Warlike and other stores.	50,427 00	75,000 00
Clothing and necessaries.	232,167 00	180,000 00
Provisions and supplies for permanent force.	115,899 00	165,000 00
Transport and Freight.	43,998 00	55,000 00
Grants to rifle and artillery associations.	39,950 00	50,000 00
Contingencies.	13,048 00	35,000 00
Royal Military College.	59,616 00	90,000 00
Dominion arsenal.	58,492 00	225,700 00
Defences of Esquimalt.	45,119 00	119,000 00
Sundry votes.	37,233 00	18,986 00
Arms, ammunition, reserve stores, &c.	745,965 00	1,225,000 00
Totals.	\$2,413,651 00	\$3,995,868 00

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1896-1897.	1904-1905.		
	All ranks.	Horses.	All ranks.	Horses.
Cavalry.	2,295	2,099	* 5,795	5,361
Artillery.	4,028	835	4,371	1,614
Engineers.	212		763	124
Infantry.	28,962	354	35,330	410
A.S. Corps.			856	768
Corps of guides.			185	185
Signalling corps.			90	
Medical corps.			795	26
Totals.	35,497	3,288	48,190	8,488
Permanent corps.	801	183	1,245	250
Grand totals.	36,298	3,471	49,435	8,738

\* This includes the 5th Dragoons and 10th Hussars at 4 squadrons each and the 14th Hussars at 3 squadrons.







